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trade; depicting the growth of manufacturing through the various stages of family system, gild system, domestic system and factory system; emphasizing throughout the gradual evolution of the modern capitalistic organization of industry, and tracing the changes which took place in the relation of labor to the other factors of production.

Although presenting a large subject within a very brief compass, Professor Ashley has accomplished his purpose with signal success. Each important feature of the economic history of England is treated in a clear and interesting manner, and a student desiring to secure a general notion of the entire field could find no work better suited to his needs than this one. Furthermore Professor Ashley has achieved in a most admirable manner the lecturer's ideal; he gives a comprehensive picture of the important and striking features of his subject and at the same time he instills in his audience a desire for further investigation and study by continuously calling attention to correlated topics of a subordinate nature, the details of which his lack of time does not permit him to consider. He keeps, as it were, to the main road of travel, but he points out innumerable alluring branch roads and by-ways which one feels irresistibly impelled some day to return to and explore.

An appendix gives a short list of the best books dealing with the various subjects treated in each of the lectures.

T. W. VAN METRE.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

BEARD, CHAS. A. and MARY RITTER. *American Citizenship*. Pp. xiii, 330. Price, \$1. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

The authors have designed a civics book intended primarily for use in high schools. They make two notable departures from the generally accepted civics books. On the one hand, they insist that since "the vast majority of pupils in the high schools are girls," a civics book concerning itself with the problems of the entire community, should be so constructed that it deals with the civic problems of women as well as with the civic problems of men, and this entirely irrespective of the relation of women to the franchise. The second departure which the authors make involves an approach to the civics problem through the federal, rather than through the local, government. "The chief point usually made in favor of approaching through local government is that it is more concrete and simpler. We have come to the conclusion, on carefully weighing the matter, that this argument is largely illusory; that the concreteness and simplicity are more imaginary than real. The federal post office is as concrete as the town hall and the ways of Congress are not more mysterious than the devious methods of the town caucus which constitutes the 'invisible' local government." This argument carries with it a large measure of appeal.

The book is carefully divided into three parts—one dealing with human needs of the government, a second with the machinery of government—officers, elections and parties, and a third with the work of government. In places the book sounds somewhat too technical for high school purposes. Generally, however, it is well-written and admirably put together. This book, which

is in reality a combination of what is generally called civics and sociology, emphasizes the necessity for the definition of civics and sociology in a high school course. Certainly the high school civics of the future will depart from the technical discussions of government machinery. The extent of this departure must remain a matter of speculation.

SCOTT NEARING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

CROW, CARL. *America and the Philippines*. Pp. xi, 287, Price, \$2. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914.

The American newspaper man does much to popularize the work of more serious writers. Carl Crow does a service of this sort. The volume is not the product of "thorough study" as its advertisement avers but it puts in sketchy, readable form a summary of the conditions under which our government works in the islands and the results it has achieved. The first chapters describing the people and their history contain not a few slips and overstatements, but the latter portion of the book describing present day conditions is a substantially accurate account relying in great part upon official documents and is written in a style which will carry a large body of information to the reader without excessive brain work.

The chief conclusions at which the author arrives justify the policies followed by the government. He outlines the improvement in sanitation, communication and education. He concludes that the Filipino still has in fact only a remote influence upon actual government and that this condition must be maintained at least until the old class educated in the Spanish régime becomes the minority. Otherwise caciquism would reappear in its old vigor and all that has been accomplished would be lost. The successes of American occupation do not, however, blind the author to its mistakes. He evidently believes the tariff policy which we have pursued in regard to the islands to have been unfortunate. The expenditures in road-building might have been much less had proper consideration been given to local conditions of rainfall. Financial disturbances could have been forestalled by prompt action by the government and more skillful handling of the relations between Filipino and American might have brought a basis for mutual respect instead of distrust.

This is not an exhaustive treatise but its popular way of presenting the problems of our greatest island colony will help to make the American public realize the importance of a task to which they are now prone to give little attention.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Wisconsin.*

LE ROY, JAMES A. *The American in the Philippines*. Pp. xxviii, 774. Price, \$10. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The works of Blount and Worcester have given us from different points of view what our government has accomplished in its most important colonial